Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, April 30, 1817.

(Volume 28.) (Number 1404.

TO

PARENTS and GUARDIANS

intending to send Children to England for Education.

HALL PLACE SCHOOL,

BEXLEY, KENT,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

Mr. H. Stone.

AT this SEMINARY, YOUNG GENTLEMEN are instructed in the CLASSICS, ENGLISH, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, the MATHEMATICS, and GEOGRAPHY, for—

30 *GUINEAS per Annum, if* UNDER *Ten Years of Age.*
35 *Ditto* " " *if* UNDER *Twelve* "
40 *Ditto* " " *if* ABOVE *Twelve* "

There are resident Masters for all the above Branches of Education, as also one for FRENCH, and one for DRAWING: The Terms for FRENCH, are. . *Two Guineas per Annum,* " for PLAN DRAWING. *Four Guineas* " and for VIEW & FIGURE Do. . *Four Guineas* "

DURING the Winter Evenings LECTURES are delivered to the Pupils *Three Times a Week*, on HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, the MATHEMATICS, EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.; and Exercises in ELOCUTION frequently take place.

CLASSES are formed for qualifying Candidates for their examination at the Royal Institution at Woolwich, Sandhurst, and Portsmouth; and for advancing them in those Studies which will materially assist them after their admission.

THOSE who are intended for Mercantile Pursuits, will be taught BOOK-KEEPING, according to the most approved methods.

DANCING and MUSIC, by Masters of eminence.

A drill Serjeant attends twice a week from Woolwich during the Summer.

Reference will be given, if required, to Naval, Military, or Mercantile Characters of the first respectability.

Mr. Stone takes this opportunity to return his grateful thanks to all who have honored him with their confidence, and he trusts, that the testimonies he has at different times received of the satisfaction his attention to the Health, Morals, Education, and general deportment of his Pupils has given, are a sufficient inducement for him to hope the continuance of that confidence, and likewise a recommendation to those who hitherto are not acquainted with him or his Establishment.

References may be made in Bombay to Major D. Fallon 4th Regiment Native Infantry.

Capt. Rebenack Engineer,
Capt. Seton, Ship Lowjee Family,
Messrs. Wooler and Co.
Messrs. Baxter and Co.

Any further particulars will be known on application to Messrs. Wooler and Co.

Mr. Stone begs also to recommend his Daughters' Establishment, for Young Ladies.

BEXLEY, KENT,

HIGH STREET HOUSE

Seminary

FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF

Young Ladies,

Under the Direction of

MISSES STONE.

THE TERMS

for an ENGLISH and FRENCH Education, including GEOGRAPHY, &c.

FORTY GUINEAS PER ANNUM.

MUSIC, DANCING, DRAWING, THE USE OF THE GLOBES, WRITING, and ARITHMETIC, *on the usual terms,*

ENTRANCE TWO GUINEAS,

A QUARTER'S NOTICE *is required previous to the Removal of any Lady, or a* QUARTER'S BOARD *will be charged.*

☞ There is a BATH in the Grounds, through which the River CRAY runs.

Advertisement.

The Bible Society

HAVING lately received a supply of Bibles and Testaments in the different European and Indian languages, have resolved to dispose of the same to such persons as are inclined to become purchasers, at prime cost. These books may be had on application to Mr. VASSY at St. Thomas's Church.

Bombay, 23d April, 1817.

Recorders Court.

ECC. SIDE.

In the Goods of JAMES PATCH, late a Cornet in His Majesty's 17th Regt. of Light Dragoons, deceased.

APPLICATION having been made to this Hon'ble Court, that Letters of Administration of the Goods and Effects of the abovenamed JAMES PATCH may be granted to EDULJEE CURSETJEE a Bond Creditor of the said deceased; the next of Kin and creditors of the said deceased are hereby informed thereof.

Bombay, 30th April, 1817.

Boyce, Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL

BY

Public Auction,

On Tuesday, the 6th of May,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

CONSISTING OF

THE usual articles; an excellent Europe Built Chariot with Capital Harness. Also a pair of very Capital Carriage Horses. The whole, the property of J. KAYE Esq. Accountant General, returning to Europe.

The Sale to be held at his House near the Mount, and to commence at 11 o'Clock on the above day.

Catalogues are now in the Press and will be circulated as soon as printed.

Bombay, 30th April, 1817.

Boyce, Kempt and Co.

HAVE just received for sale on commission three handsome Carim Goram Broaches, set round with very fine Scotch Pearls.

Bombay, 30th April, 1817.

Literary Society.

THE Library Committee have to request, that all books belonging to the Society may be returned to the Library on or before Tuesday next, the 29th Instant at noon, in order that they may be examined, and compared with the new Catalogue; and the members of the society and subscribers to the library are reminded that a book is now lying on the library table for the insertion of the names and titles of such books or publications as any member or subscriber may wish to recommend to be purchased by the society, from which list a selection will be made by the library committee and forwarded to the bookseller in England on the 27th of May next.

Library Rooms, 26th April, 1817.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE & NAVAL REPORT

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—April 25th, Ship Timandra; free trader, Captain John Cattanick, from London.—Ditto 26, Portuguese Ship N. S. de Penha de Franca, Commander Michael Luis Gonzago Lobo, from Goa.—Ditto 28, Grab Snow Dowlutpursad, Nacqudah Gullam Mahomed, from Tellichery.—Ditto 29th; Ship Clevelg, Captain D. Seton, from Cochin.

SAILED.—April 26th, Ship Friendship, Captain William Black, to Calcutta.

BIRTHS.—At Poona, on the 24th instant, the Lady of Major G. R. Kemp, of the 4th Regiment N. I. of a Son.

At Surat, on the 28th March, the lady of G. W. Anderson Esq. of a son.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 30th APRIL, 1817.

THE *Timandra*, which arrived on Friday evening last, is the only Ship which has reached this port, from Europe, since our last. Having left London on the 7th of November, she, of consequence, brought no intelligence but what we were, previously, in possession of.

We refer our readers to an interesting article, in our Paper of to-day, taken from the Courier of the 5th of October. It appears, to us, as containing much good sense, together with some very just observations on the late conduct of the Board of Agriculture.

The Reverend John Campbell, a Missionary, seems, by a curious answer he gave to a question put to him, in a Committee of the House of Commons, on the education of the lower orders, to have excited, in no small degree, the wrath of the Editor of Carrick's Morning Post, a Dublin paper. The Reverend Gentleman's offence, and the editorial comment made thereon, will be found in our subsequent columns.

We have daily received in the course of the last week the most gratifying accounts of the successful operations of the gallant Troops in the Deckan against the Insurgents who have lately appeared in arms in the Paishwa's territories, under circumstances of a most trying nature, and at a season of the year most unfavorable to great bodily exertions, the Thermometer during the day, under cover, being seldom less than 115. It appears that a detachment consisting of two Companies of the 1st Batt. 2d Regiment, two of the 1st Batt. 3d Regt. Bombay N. I. & the flank Companies of the 1st Batt. 14th Regt. Madras Native Infantry under the personal command of Major H. Smith, of the latter Corps, were detached from the reserve on the Evening of the 12th instant against a Body of Horse rated at 3 or 4000 strong, & that after a severe march of four days & five nights over a distance of 150 Miles, the Detachment came upon the Enemy early on the morning of the 17th, killed and wounded upwards of 70, besides taking several Prisoners of consequence, a quantity of Arms and many Horses.

Colonel Lionel Smith observes, in his general orders on this occasion that he never troubles the Troops with idle praise, and hopes, therefore, that the sincerity with which he applauds the steady perseverance, the cool judgment and military skill of Major Smith upon this occasion, and the conspicuous exertions of the Officers and Soldiers under him may prove the more acceptable.

With equal sincerity and in the name of his superiors he requests the Major and all the Officers & men of his Detachment to receive his very grateful thanks. He further observes, that the march of the six companies at this season of the year will become memorable & useful, & that its result, both in exertion & success, has been truly honorable, and they have all zealously upheld the character of the excellent Battalions they belong to.

By further accounts we learn, that in consequence of the soreness of the men's feet, under a burning sun, only 350 of the Detachment were up when Major Smith came in sight of the Enemy. That in consequence of the guide having led him six miles out of the direct line, the day had broke before he arrived at the village near which the enemy were posted. In passing through the village previous to the attack by open column of sections, the detachments encountered the enemy's picquet, which they mistook at first for the main body, and fired the front rank of the first section on them; the detachment then proceeded in double quick time through the village, and found one of the thick thorn bush hedges, so frequent in India, between them and the enemy, which Major Smith had to clear away in three places to allow his Detachment, divided into three divisions, to attack them. The enemy, it appeared was on the move crossing the Perah, to move off with part of their body, who were encamped on the other side. Major Smith directed the front rank men of his left and right Detachments to fire a volley, when the centre one pushed on to the middle of their camp at the point of the Bayonet, the whole pursuing them for about two miles; after the pursuit about 500 of the enemy returned, and fired into the camp galloping off, instantly they had discharged their matchlocks. It appears from this account, that the detachment got but little plunder, as the villagers stripped the ground of every thing, when the Detachment were in pursuit, a circumstance which we believe too often happens to the gallant Troops when engaged in their arduous duties.

Letters from Aurungabad give also most gratifying accounts of an attack made on a Body of Insurgents about 70 miles N. W. of that place, by a party of the Nizam's reformed Cavalry in Berar, under the command of Captain Evan Davies of the Bombay Establishment, accompanied by Captain Pedlar and Lieutenant Rind also of this Establishment. It appears, that Captain Davies marched from Aurungabad in pursuit of the Insurgents, on the 17th instant, and came up with them on the morning of the 20th, drawn up in good order, to the number of 2,000 in a strong position with their front defended by a Ravine. Captain Davies had only 600 Silledar Horse with him, having selected only those men on whom he thought he could rely. It being the first time Captain Davies had been in action with the reformed cavalry, having had them under his command only for a few months, he immediately determined to allow them no time to deliberate; but after addressing to them a few words of encouragement, and directing them to throw away their matchlocks, & draw their swords, he gave the order "to charge." The order was immediately obeyed in the most gallant manner, and every man proved himself worthy of the confidence placed in him by their gallant Leader. The Enemy unable to resist this shock, though so greatly superior in numbers, immediately gave way, and were followed for several miles leaving upwards of 200 killed and wounded.

The loss in Captain Davies's party was 7 killed and about 30 or 40 wounded. Among the latter, we are sorry to say, were Captain Davies and Captain Pedlar, both wounded in several places, the latter severely, but both were doing well when the last accounts came away.

We cannot here resist the pleasure of mentioning a trait of humanity which we believe is very rarely to be found among the Native Troops of this Country, nor, perhaps, of any of the more civilized Countries in Europe.

Captain Pedlar having fainted from loss of blood, found himself on recovering on the Field, with only one Native Trooper near him. This man had bound up his wounds and was supporting him. He appeared to him to be a stranger, and, on inquiry, Captain Pedlar found him to be one of the Enemy. Captain Pedlar has since taken him into his service and we hope he will find him as faithful as he has proved humane.

English Extracts

FRENCH PAPERS,—16TH OCT.

Great numbers of English are now returning to their own country. Still, however, some of these foreigners arrive daily. Among those coming or going we may mention the Earl of Macclesfield, Mr. Robt. Frankland, member of parliament, who have both departed for London; and Admiral Clements, ——Falkener, Bart. and Lord Fitzgerald, who intend to spend some time in France.

Yesterday evening the crowd endeavouring to gain access to the Cafe des Mille-Colones was so great, that it was found necessary to reinforce the sentinels at the bottom of the stair-case. Six gendarmes guarded the entrance, and made the company keep rank as at the theatre. Those without were only allowed to enter in proportion as those within came out. This coffee-house resembles the saloon of a satrap. The lamps, which dazzle with all the brilliancy of gold and crystal seem to be repeated from mirror, to mirror & to multiply the light. The *buffet* or *counter* (to use rather ignoble terms) is loaded with silver vases of the most elegant and varied forms, containing groups of constantly renewed flowers. Twenty waiters in uniform attend on the company with the *utmost* politeness, while one carries about a perfuming pan in which the wood of aloes is burnt, and perfumes all the saloon with the odoriferous vapour. Madame Romain, dressed in a diamond diadem, and seated on a throne of crimson velvet, with gold, fringes, has the air of receiving the homage of her devoted subjects. All this is droll enough. The *Cafe des Mille-Colonnes* and the *Montagnes Russes* are now the most fashionable places of resort in Paris.

GERMAN PAPERS.

Augsburg Oct. 5.—The *Allgemeine Zeitung* of this date has the following article from Paris, marked with an*as original:—

"The *Journal des Debats* lately denied the accession of England to the Holy Alliance. The following letter, at least, was addressed by the Prince Regent to the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of Austria, and the King of Prussia:—

"*Carlton-house, Oct.* 6 1815.

"My dear Brother and Cousin,—I have had the honour to receive your (Imperial) Majesty's letter, together with the copy of the Treaty between your Majesty, and your High Allies, signed at Paris on the 26th of September. As the forms of the British Constitution, which I am called upon to maintain in the name and place of the King, my father, prevent me from acceding to the Treaty in the form in which it is laid before me, I choose this way to convey to the august Sovereigns, who have signed it, my entire concurrence in the principle, which they have expressed, and in the declaration which they have made, that they will take the Divine precepts of the Christian Religion as the unalterable rule of their conduct, in all their social and political connexions, and confirm the union which should always exist between all Christian nations. It will ever be my serious endeavour to guide my conduct, in the situation in which Divine Providence has placed me, according to these holy principles, and to co-operate with my High Allies in all measures which are calculated to contribute to the peace and welfare of mankind. I remain, with the most unalterable feeling of friendship and regard my dear brother and cousin.

"Your (Imperial) Majesty's brother& cousin,
(Signed) "GEORGE P. R."

The fine Witton Castle estate in the county of Durham, which was brought to the hammer on Friday last, was knocked down at seventy-eight thousand pounds.

LETTERS TO PARIS.

LONDON, OCT. 3. 1816.

Before this time you will have received a copy of the Report of the Board of Agriculture upon the information collected respecting the agricultural situation of this country. The picture there drawn is most deplorable, and would strike foreign nations with astonishment, if any thing respecting England could astonish them, faction having clearly proved during twenty five years, that the kingdom was utterly ruined, though it now appears to have been in a state of great prosperity. Happily the picture is not so true as it is deplorable. We experience some embarrassment certainly. This was unavoidable in passing from a state of war to a state of peace; but those on whom it falls, most heavily, are only the men of no substance the speculators, whom the facility of procuring paper money encouraged to adventure in commercial enterprizes. Seven years ago the walls of every market-town were covered with bills of sales by auction. You would have thought the whole nation were Bankrupts, selling off, and so faction represented. No such thing. Our exclusion from many markets, from those of America in particular, was raising all Agricultural produce so high, that it was but to buy land or any other substantial property and you were sure of selling it again at a profit. What you gave, fixed the value, and on the authority of your estimate others would give more. Abundance of Country Bank money was to be had. The Agents of the Country Bankers in all directions were pushing their notes into the hands of every one of any credit. Money was to be had by asking for it: and it was but to buy and to sell;—a profit was certain. You have heard of the South Sea Bubble, but the Auctioneering Bubble has been not less curious. Nothing but Auctioneers and Auctioneering! Speculation was mad. It did not walk with prudent steps, but galloped on with insanity. Now comes the day of reckoning, and the speculators who did not retreat two years ago, are caught in pain. There is no longer a gallop; it is now a stand still. Things are finding their level, and the speculators who have held property on, are going down with them. The great Consumer, Government, has walked out of the Agricultural market, and our Ships, Colonies, Allies, as Spain, Portugal, &c. can be supplied elsewhere. Iron is no longer wanted for weapons of war, an article which even France obtained throughout the contest from this country. The demand for cloths to make military clothing, has stopped. A great revolution in consumption has necessarily arisen, and many persons are thrown into distress, the speculators in lands, the land-jobbers, among others. They cry out ruin! lustily and truly. All the Country Bankers that fail, do so with their hands full of land. Those of Maidstone, of Tunbridge, of Shaftesbury, of Bridgewater, of Newbury, of Taunton, &c. &c.—all, all have been choaked by land, as you may perceive by the advertisements of their effects for sale. Instead of placing the money confided to their custody in convertible securities, in Exchequer Bills, East India Bonds, &c. they have been speculating in land, which they have been able to let above its value (to farmers and tradesmen receiving loans from them), in hopes of selling it to some unfortunate dupe at thirty years purchase, upon an exorbitant rent. The bubble has burst; they are caught in their own toils, and they cry out ruin! loudly; but a check to their speculations will give health to the State.

They however form but a small part of the speculators in land, though they have been very important instruments in the hands of others. Every man with money, or capable of commanding money, has been jobbing in land, Nobleman, Gentleman and Plebeian. No class has dabbled more deeply than our amateur agriculturists, who constitute the Agricultural Society and its correspondents. They believed that produce must continue to increase in quantity, on each acre, to improve in quality and price, and that nothing could interrupt the gradual rise in the value of land. They are dipped deeply, and make no small degree of noise under their alarms. The Report of the Agricultural Society is even more gloomy than the documents authorise on which it is founded; even those documents are furnished as they are, almost all, if not wholly, by landed proprietors. Only ninety of these Gentlemen propose a reduction of rents, while more than two hundred propose a reduction of taxes, as a remedy for the present distress. It is indeed a great honour to the landed gentry that nearly one half of those who write recommend a reduction of rents. But if the Board of Agriculture had written to farmers, the answer would have been *universally*, that a reduction of rents is the only remedy, and that it must take place. And who so proper to enquire of, respecting the agricultural state of the kingdom, as farmers? The landholders are not very likely to advise a reduction of their own revenues for the public good: They would rather keep up high rents and reduce taxes; that is, they would rather continue to hold the enormous profits, which the war enabled them to extort, and throw the burthen on the nation at large, or on some other sort of property. But the farmers call for a reduction of rents. King's taxes teaze them a little, parish taxes oppress them much, tythes gall them greatly, but rents destroy them wholly. A person who has this summer inspected upwards of thirty farms in several of the Midland Counties, with the design of purchasing, affirms that all the tenants complained of rents, while not more than two talked of taxes, and that but slightly. It was quite melancholy to hear some of the farmers' tales. On farms which had been occupied by their families for ages, they said—fifteen years ago a surveyor came, looked over the land and raised them 20 per cent. Eight years ago came another surveyor and raised them 20 per cent. more; two years afterwards a third, and raised them 20 per cent; lastly a fourth, and added 15 per cent. They determined to bear it to the last rather than give up the house of their forefathers; but now they had exhausted all their means and their hopes, and they had given notice to quit. This was the tale actually told by some farmers on the River Team, bordering on Wales, in a district hitherto remarkable for the punctual payment of rents. That spirit is now broken down and throughout a considerable extent of country, the tenantry are retiring, not on account of taxes, but expressly on account of rents, so much are they worried by money-lenders and attornies, Jews and surveyors while the proprietor is wasting the remains of a great family in Paris, or some other such place, amidst the admirers of Buonaparté. It was discovered in the journey that the most grinding landlords were generally zealous Members of the Opposition—great sticklers for liberty. A few years ago, whenever a new tax was laid on, they raised their rents to indemnify themselves. The progress of prices enabled them to do this, and as their own extravagance, as well as the King's taxes, render occasionally a rise necessary, it was of course resorted to.—But now an end is found to that apparently endless fund, and rents must be lowered. Still, however, Landlords cling to high prices. They make a deduction in the rent, perhaps at quarter-day, but they do not lower it permanently—a step necessary to give a tenant confidence in some fixed system of management. They cannot endure the thoughts of lowering rents, as they calculate their property on a thirty years purchase of their late high revenues, and do not like to pronounce themselves worth just half what the imagined. This feeling carries them further. Many of them dare not press their tenants for rent, from the fear of blowing up this imaginary estate. The tenant is allowed to go on without paying any rent, that the nominal value may be kept up, with a view, perhaps, either to sale or mortgage. The tenant finding himself indulged, is sure to produce an abundance of excuses, of not being able to sell, or not obtaining payment, but the Report says, the stock of grain is very short, and we all know the public pay as usual to the baker and butcher. This outcry of want of money is found very convenient by some tenants and tradesmen, who thereby keep up money in their hands for various purposes.

The Report of the Board of Agriculture comes into the world under some circumstances requiring notice. It is announced as a suppressed work. Is this merely a trick to attract attention?—Suppressed. Why—and by whom?—Events have rendered the Report unnecessary; corn has risen enormously, and the complaint of low prices exists not, on any foundation. The Property Tax and the Malt Tax have been taken off since the Correspondents wrote, giving to the landed interest fully one fifth more of profit. With high prices and such a repeal of taxes, the grounds of complaint are nearly removed. Then who put forth so gloomy a publication? The Report must have been drawn up long after the relief had been given by the repeal of taxes, and after the prices had much improved. Why send forth such a Report? Was it to inform the country of its situation? Scarcely any one fact is asserted respecting any one county by one Correspondent that is not contradicted by another. It would require no great ingenuity to draw up a Report founded on passages, in the Correspondence, shewing that the country is in a most flourishing condition. And why usher it in as a *suppressed* Report? This circumstance has afforded the Country Newspapers an opportunity charging upon Ministers the crime of suppressing a faithful picture of our situation, which it was necessary to contemplate. The *Leicester Chronicle*, for instance, of the 28th ult. says, "The Report on the Agricultural State of the Country which has, after a great many schemes on the part of the Ministers to keep it back from the public eye, found its way into circulation, presents to us a most gloomy picture indeed." This assertion is utterly false. The Ministers have had nothing to do with the Report. The Board of Agriculture was probably ashamed of publishing it, circumstances having rendered it unnecessary; but some of them may have been vain enough to desire a display of the works of the Society, and hence let it go forth, under pretence of its being a surreptitious publication. By this course they have brought scandal upon the Government which defrays their expences, and by the publication, at all, they have done no good to the country.

The Courier,—October 5.

PRINCELY EXPENDITURE.

The following statement appeared in a Morning Paper some days since. Having reason to think it correct, we now insert it as an important document. No policy presses upon the Public with so serious an interest as that of watching over every part of the general expenditure, which is provided for with so much difficulty. Let those who understand such matters better than we do, say, what part of the difference between the items compared is accounted for by the difference of prices in the two periods; for instance, between *twenty-seven pounds ten shillings* for harness in 1740, and *one thousand one hundred and seventy-five pounds* for the same service in 1815.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

Frederick Prince of Wales. 1740.			*George Prince Regent.* 1815.		
To Mr. George Cure, for the use of furniture at the two houses in Pall-mall, at the new nursery there, and at Clifton & Hedgar houses, for one quarter of a year, from Midsummer, 1739, to Michaelmas following	£.88	15 0	Furniture for Carlton House and the Pavilion, for one quarter ending 5th July, 1814	£20,451	15 6
To John Duval, for mason's work at Norfolk House; the houses at Kew, and the gardenhouses in St. Jame's Park	59	0 0	For works done at Carlton House, under the direction of Mr. Wyatt	6,900	0 0
To Ralph Taylor, bricklayer, for the same period	22	10 0	Ditto, under the direction of Mr. Nash	22,600	0 0
For three coach-horses, and a chaise horse	130	0 0	For the breeding stud at Hampton, and enclosing the paddocks, &c.	22,418	18 4
			Coachmaker, for one quarter	2,306	0 0
To Robert Miles, coachmaker, for repairing and greasing the coaches & carriages, and for new wheels, from Ladyday to Michaelmas, 1739	55	0 0	Laceman, for do.	1,600	0 0
To Thomas Barnett, harness maker	27	10 0	Harness maker, for ditto	6,145	0 0
To travelling bills	250	15 6	For journies with the Emperor, & King of Prussia, &c.	10,009	0 0
To Mr. Wm. Morris, for the undertaker of the *Opera* at the New Theatre in the Haymarket	42	0 0	Expense of the *preparations*, for a grand Fete, Ball, and Concert, at Carlton House, including the temporary room in the garden	26,500	0 0
To Mr. John Kipling, for *Oratorios* exhibited before his Royal Highness, in Lincoln's Innfields Theatre	94	10 0			

CALUMNIES AGAINST IRELAND.

(From "Carrick's Morning Post," a Dublin Paper.)

In the evidence taken before a Committee of the House of Commons, on the education of the lower orders, we find that of the Rev. John Campbell, a Missionary. This person has, it appears, travelled in various parts of the world; he has been in Ireland, and among the Hottentots. When under examination he was asked the following question;—Do the children possessing education seem more valuable in the eyes of their parents?

The answer the Rev. Missionary gave to the question was rather curious; the only circumstance he could bring to his recollection to shew the *value* of the educated children in the eyes of their parents, occurred in Ireland. "There were instances," he said, "of men going with *their cow* (we quote his words) to market in the neighbourhood of Belfast, and bringing a five shilling note instead of a five pound one." In consequence of this, they resolved that at least one of their children *should be able to read Bank-notes*, "and that was," continues this travelling Gentleman, "THE COMMENCEMENT IN IRELAND OF A DESIRE AMONG THE LOWER ORDERS OF CATHOLICS TO READ!"—"*The Priests*," he says, "*could never successfully oppose that measure.*"

If this man had chosen to lie as much as he pleased respecting the Hottentots, we leave to honester travellers the task of detecting his impositions, but we are really at a loss which to admire most, his ignorance, if he be honest, or his impudence, if he be otherwise, in making such statements before a Committee of the British House of Commons—statements so easy to be refuted and exposed.

The mentioning of Ireland in this person's evidence, was gratuitous on this part. It was not called for by the question asked. Reasons for answering which, in the affirmative, must be obvious to the meanest understanding. This circumstance inclines us to believe, that the story of the one shilling and five shilling notes was introduced for the purpose of affording an opportunity of giving publicity to the false and foolish assertions by which it is accompanied.

If we were addressing ourselves to those only who are acquainted with the lower orders of the Irish people, it would not be necessary to give any contradiction to this man's evidence; we are however, speaking to many others who live in this metropolis and have had little or no intercourse with the lower classes, except their servants. We are speaking also, to the people of England, who cannot but be misled by the mistatements and inventions of this man, and his like—it is, therefore, necessary to undeceive them, and to counteract the prejudices against this country, which must result from giving the least credit to such testimony.

We can say from our own knowledge, that in the South of Ireland, where the people are almost exclusively Catholics, Education is more generally diffused among the lower orders, than, from all that we have been able to learn, is the case, in England or France. It is Education too, something of a higher order than mere reading. We doubt whether even the Scotch, who are so much boasted of, equal us in this respect. We have not the same knowledge of the North, but we venture to say, they are very much behind the South.

We can say also, from actual knowledge, that the Catholic Clergy, who are thus eagerly and unjustly assailed, exert themselves to *the utmost* to spread the blessings of education among the people. It is true, they are jealous of the schools in which the children are to be placed, and of the teachers to be set over them; but have they not cause? Has not the system of proselytism been carried to an extent in Ireland unknown in any other part of the world? And after all, what has been the result? Why, that the proportion of Catholics, compared with all other sects in Ireland, has increased; and not only have the Catholics increased in numbers, but Catholic property has increased in the same or greater proportion: and this will always be the result of an attempt at proselytism; it defeats its own object—and operates *inversely*, as the efforts that may be made to give effect to such a system.

This is an infallible result of our very nature—when we see that great pains are resorted to, to deprive us of any thing, we attach a higher value to it, in proportion to the anxiety shewn to get it from us.

It is not true, then, because the Catholic Clergy refuse to encourage Bible Societies, or some particular Schools, that they are therefore adverse to the education of the lower classes of the people.—The reverse is the fact, for the truth of which, all who know them can vouch.

We see no *moral* difference between evidence given *on oath* in a Court of Justice, and evidence thus solemnly given before a representative deputation from the great Court of Justice, the Parliament, although the witness in this latter case be not *sworn*. For, what is the mere form of kissing the book? It is but the *ceremony*—the asseveration being, in fact, the oath. Yet do we see this Preacher of the Gospel gravely stating, that a trick put upon a countryman in Belfast, by imposing upon him a fictitious note, was the *commencement in Ireland of a desire among the lower orders of Catholics to read*.—The absurdity of the assertion carries with it its own refutation.

Earnestly wishing to see the education of youth, as well as the conversion of the Hottentots, in wiser hands than those of this Reverend apostle of the cause of truth, and wishing also to see the Commons of England resorting for information to better authority than his, on a subject so important as education, we have done with him for the present.

"A Gentleman having said in company, that *John Bull* would never stand the *new divorces*," a City Colonel exclaimed, with some indignation, that "*John Bull* was no *coward*—he would *stand any thing*."

There is an old Spanish Proverb, which says, "It is but right to hear before you condemn; but a Miller and an Attorney you may hang at a venture."

The two Winter Theatres have been adopting the *State regime* in the word *reduction*, and, like the State Managers, have not lessened the salaries of the great Performers; but then, the theatrical rulers urge, in their defence, that their chief actors *bring money*, but the chief political actors carry it away for themselves.

STAGE-COACHES.—Many of the proprietors of these vehicles, in order to ensure them, have obliged the coach-maker to become a partner in the concern. To make the matter more sure, they should oblige them to go in them.

GUNS.—From the great improvements which some makers of them who hold themselves excellent are daily making in their statements to the public, one would be led to imagine they must originally have been very deficient; or that they are now "better than best." Some of them now kill not only the bird, but the man.

What with the Police Conspirators, creating the crime to profit by the criminal, and certain Justices, licensing Hotels of Infamy, to extend the traffic of their Gin Distilleries, we can say with SHAKESPEARE,—"A man may see how this world goes with no eyes—Look with thine ears: See how yon Justice rails upon yon simple Thief. Hark in thine ear—change places, and, handy, dandy, which is the *Justice*—which is the *Thief*?"

By advices from Havre de Grace, [illegible] ciated, that the number of English keeping houses in that place are 300; these are not persons who have gone over for the sake of curiosity or pleasure, and to return in a short time, but those possessing small independencies, who find that they can make their money go much farther there than they could have done had they remained in their own country.—When so large a num-

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ber are to be found in a place of this description, we have a right to presume, that similar numbers are taking up their abode in all the small towns of France, in addition to the numbers in the cities of Paris, Bourdeaux, &c. That the greater part of these would prefer their own country to one where none of the real comforts of this are to be met with, and where they are exposed to the insults of the people, and disgusted with manners so dissimilar to their own, must be admitted by every one who is at all sensible of the real comforts of England; but when, by remaining at home, two pounds out of three are directly or indirectly seized for taxes, and no hopes to be seen of their reduction, but, on the contrary, the people are reproached with "ignorant impatience," when their true Representatives oppose the unnecessary burdens and rapacity of Ministers, these people may be considered as driven from their native land, and compelled, though unwilling, to seek a cheaper one, by the unfortunate circumstances of the times. But let Ministers adopt a proper and just system of retrenchment, and, by consequence, reduce the present enormous burden of taxation, it would soon be seen, that the sums of money now sent out of the country would be much less; the number of empty houses, occupied; and instead of having a rising generation of people aping foreign manners, but in truth, neither French nor English, we should have true bred Englishmen, ready with their hands and hearts to promote the welfare of their country.

[*The British Press*, September 19.

COUNSELLOR PLUNKET, THE AMATEUR ACTOR.

[*From a Limerick Paper.*]

We see by the Bills, that Counsellor LUKE PLUNKET, the celebrated Lawyer and Amateur Actor, makes his second and last appearance on our boards, in the character of *Macbeth*. This Gentleman, who is of an ancient and honourable Catholic family, and who inherits an estate of 1,600*l.* per annum, which has been in the family for the last five hundred years, has also distinguished himself as an eloquent and zealous advocate at the Catholic Boards; nor are his exertions at the bar less spoken of, as efforts of the same singular and brilliant nature as those which he loves to exhibit on the Stage. We hear he has quoted not less than forty different sentiments from SHAKSPEARE, all equally well chosen and *apropos* in the defence of one client; and Judge and Jury, yielding to so indisputable an authority, has suffered the criminal for whom he pleaded to escape, as a just tribute to the excelling talent of the pleader. It is also said, that a domestic calamity of a very melancholy nature, pressing hard on the chords of conjugal sensibility, was what first gave to Counsellor LUKE PLUNKET, this exquisite taste for the Drama, which, joined with the benevolence of his views, holds him up as an object of wonder and applause to the Irish nation, who knows so well how to appreciate both the motives and the talent of this most extraordinary actor.

SALE OF WIFE.

At Billingborough last week occurred, amongst other improving subjects of conversation in that fashionable village, one of those connubial transfers which are said (untruly) not to be uncommon in London—the sale of *a wife*! In the metropolis the stock so to be put up, it is added, is drawn to Smithfield with a halter, round her neck. There was no recommendation of a good halter, we understand, in the lot at Billingborough, but still, from the assemblage of a large company in the public street, the lady fetched *one pound one* to her husband, who immediately delivered her to the buyer; and she has since been constantly and openly living with the man to whom she was so transferred. All this has occurred "in the nineteenth century!"—It is recommended to us to accompany the notice of so flagrant a transaction with the censure which the outrage on public decorum requires; and we are sorry to learn, that there are some people so extremely ignorant as to believe that a sale of this kind will dissolve the marriage contract, and leave the man or the wife at liberty to enter into a new matrimonial connection! An application on the subject was actually made in this case to a neighbouring Magistrate, who assured the parties of the total groundlessness of their notion, and that the husband was for life bound to support the wife and all the children that she had or might have; his ridiculous proceeding of *selling* his wife, as it was called, was one, therefore, that relieved him from no obligation, but added to his former burdens the *disgrace* and *infamy* of a connivance at his wife's prostitution.—(*Stamford Mercury.*)

LORD EXMOUTH'S EXPEDITION.

The following detail of the Leander's proceedings in the late arduous contest at Algiers, cannot fail being read with much interest:—

"A Copy of the Minutes of the Battle of Algiers, from the Log book of his Majesty's ship Leander, Captain Edward Chetham, C.B.—

"At day light on the 27th August, 1816, in company with the fleet, observed the city of Algiers bearing W. S. W. About eight A. M. light airs, inclining to calm, Admiral and squadron in company. Observed a French frigate working out of the Bay. H. M. S. Severn hoisted a flag of truce, and dispatched a boat towards the city. At ten exercised at quarters, and loaded the guns; hoisted out all the boats and prepared them for service. At noon the French frigate joined; her Captain went on board the Commander-in-Chief, where he remained a short time, and returned to his ship. Observed the Severn's boat, with the truce, pulling out from the City. At 2. 30. Lord Exmouth made the signal general, "Are you ready?" which was immediately answered, "Ready." He then made the signal for the fleet to bear up—bore up Leander, within her own length of the Commander-in-Chief, standing in for the Mole—beat to quarters—made every preparation for anchoring—observed the enemies batteries crowded with men, and their gun-boats prepared to board. At 2. 40. the boat employed as a truce returned to the Queen Charlotte—clewed up our sails, following the motions of the Commander in Chief, who at 2. 45. anchored abreast of the Mole, and within half pistol-shot. At 2. 47. Leander anchored in her station, close a-head of the Queen Charlotte, in five fathoms water, when the enemy opened a most tremendous fire, which was instantly returned by the broadsides of the Queen Charlotte and Leander—the fleet anchoring in the stations assigned them, and opening a vigorous fire. Observed the effect of our fire had totally destroyed the enemy's gun-boats and row-galleys, and defeated their intention of boarding. The battle now raged with great fury, officers and men falling very fast, and masts, yards, and rigging cutting in all directions. At three observed the enemy's colours shot away in some of their batteries, which were very soon re-hoisted, and their fire obstinate. At 3. 50. an officer of the Consorus came from the Commander in Chief with orders to cease firing, to allow the enemy's frigate moored across the Mole to be set on fire, which was done in a gallant style by a boat from the Queen Charlotte. At 3. 55. a vigorous firing was re-commenced on both sides. Our flat boats throwing rockets with good effect, some magazines were observed to explode. At 4.10. the enemy's frigate burning with great rapidity, and drifting near us, the Commander in Chief sent an officer to direct us to haul out clear of her. At 4. 15. the Commander in Chief made the signal for barges and pinnaces. Sent our boats to the Queen Charlotte, under the command of Lieutenant Monk. At 4. 30. Lieutenant Monk returned with orders from the Commander in Chief to keep the boats in readiness to assist the Leander. Perceiving the ship on fire to be drifting past us, kept our station. At thirty minutes past six, observed the city on fire in several places, & the Mole-head & some other batteries near us almost demolished; the enemy were remounting their guns, & we continuing a smart cannonading. At seven, found the batteries abreast of us to slacken, but were greatly cut up from batteries on the starboard bow. Ran a hawser to Severn, and hove our broadside to bear on them. At 25 minutes past seven, the whole of the enemy's ships in the Mole were observed to be on fire—our masts, yards, sails, and rigging, at this period, so entirely cut to pieces, as to prevent us, if necessary, setting sail on the ship—officers and men falling fast, and a great proportion already killed and wounded; but our fire continued with unabated fury—enemy's fire considerably slackened—ships on fire drifting near us—hauled on our spring fast to Severn, but found it shot away; made it fast again, and cut the small bower, to haul out of the way of the ships on fire. At 9. 45. the fleet hauling and towing out, but from the state of the masts, sails, and rigging, found our own exertions ineffectual to haul or tow out; our hawser, which was fast to Severn, being gone, and no other ship near us. Lowered the gig, to send Lieut. Saunders (1st Lieut.) to inform Lord Exmouth of our situation; but the boat was sunk, and the jolly-boat, which that officer and crew then embarked in, was also sunk a short distance from the ship; but the crew were picked up by the flat-boat, and proceeded to the Commander-in-Chief, who immediately ordered assistance to be sent to the Leander. At 10. 30 cut the stern cables, some boats towing us also, a hawser fast to Severn, with a light air off the shore which enabled us to move out slowly and clear the ships on fire. The enemy re-commenced a heavy fire of musquetry upon us, and some few large guns at intervals fired grape and canister to dislodge their small arm men. At 11. 25. the Leander ceased firing, drawing fast out into the bay. Light breezes, and cloudy, with thunder and lightning. At midnight answered the signal for the fleet to anchor. Light breezes, and very dark weather, wind S. W. illumined by the mole arsenal, and Algerine navy, in flames. Anchored with the best bower in 46 fathoms water. At day-light mustered ship's company by ship's books, and found 16 killed and 120 wounded; found our bowsprit, fore, main and mizen masts very badly wounded, fore and main-yards shot away—main and mizen topmasts shot away; main-topsails, yard, and the standing and running rigging so completely cut up, that we had scarce a rope to make use of; our sails just as bad; employed clearing the wreck. At 9. 30. Acting-Captain Mitchell came on board from the Commander-in-Chief to thank Captain Chetham for the admirable position taken up by the Leander, and for her conduct during the conflict."

Whilst the above detail shews the prominent share which the Leander took in the battle, it may likewise be considered as presenting a good general view of the zeal and valour that must have been displayed by all. The subjoined letter and information from other Officers will still increase this impression:—

His Majesty's ship Leander, Motherbank, September 28, 1816.

"I must inform you that this ship anchored at Algiers at the moment the Queen Charlotte did; and both commenced firing together. His Highness the Dey, it would seem, was deluded by a false confidence in his means of defence, and ignorance of our naval character. He permitted us to take up our position without molestation, intending, it is since confessed, to board us from his flotilla, whilst we were furling sails: 37 boats were all fully manned and prepared for the service; but, to their utter confusion, means had been prepared to *clue them up*, instead of furling them, so that we began their dreadful havoc and destruction before they could apply the few strokes of the oar which would have brought them alongside our ships. The tremendous broadsides of the Queen Charlotte and Leander pouring upon them instantly sent them to the deep, leaving scarcely a wreck behind, but the harbour covered with people swimming from destruction. The Mole was filled with spectators on our entrance, where the terrific broadsides of the Queen Charlotte instantly spread desolation; and as crowds rushed to the great gate for succour and safety, the Leander's guns, which commanded the principal street, there carried death and destruction. Three times were the batteries on the Mole cleared, and thrice were they manned again.— The Dey was every where offering pecuniary rewards to those who would stand against us; eight zequins were to be given to every man who would endeavour to extinguish the fire. At length a horde of Arabs were driven into the batteries, under the inspection of the most devoted of the Janissaries, and the gates closed upon them. I have never seen men so animated as the Leander's were; the hearty and repeated British cheers sent forth on every occasion, when the houses were tumbling about the enemy, not only animated the men on deck, but those who were most severely wounded re-echoed them. The brave Capt. Chetham, who excited the admiration of the whole fleet, by the noble position he had taken, and the masterly style in which he brought his ship in, was every where, and most singularly escaped. Lord Exmouth sent an Officer in the middle of the action to take him for his support. "I shall never forget, said his Lordship to Lieut. Monk, while shaking him by the hand, that the Leander was the first ship to volunteer to second me, and had I chosen throughout the navy, I could not have had a more zealous & able supporter; tell your Capt. & all the officers & men, that I shall ever feel grateful to them.' Many of the wounded returned to their quarters after being dressed, and many anecdotes could be related of their devotion to their country. All the passage they had been trained to their guns, and they were seen to take aim and fire as deliberately as if they had been exercising. Nothing but the most singular interposition of Divine Providence could have saved this ship from total destruction: without a sail to set, the rigging cut to pieces, every spar injured, and the ship a perfect wreck, she was drifting on the rocks, when the wind suddenly veered round, and gave the boats an opportunity of coming to her assistance. The wounded are doing amazingly well; 76 brave fellows have been already restored to the service. I believe it is not generally known that our worthy Admiral, Milne, received a severe contusion of the thigh by a cannon shot—he suffered much pain, but his modesty, as conspicuous as his merit, prevented its being mentioned. It may be worthy of remark, that one of our youngsters (a Midshipman), was so fatigued, that he slept most soundly for an hour, on the quarter-deck, during the heat of the action.

THE GAME LAWS—The extent and progress of the evil of the Game Laws, says Mr. Weyland, an active and most meritorious Magistrate, in a lately-published pamphlet, "Cannot be conceived by those who are not conversant with the lower ranks in the country-village. From extensive observation and enquiry, I believe in my conscience that three-fourths of the crimes which bring so many poor men to the gallows, have their origin in the habits necessarily introduced by the almost irresistible temptations held out in consequence of the prohibitions of the Game Laws, and a nightly breach of their enactments". He declares of his own knowledge, that in every village with which he is acquainted, the profligate characters may trace the first corruption of their habits to this cause; and, he says, the wonder is not that so many are corrupted, but that so many escape the temptation. This subject is so important, that Mr. Weyland's statement cannot be too generally circulated, nor his object too strongly remembered. The Game Laws were intended to preserve the pleasures of sporting for the landed proprietors, and to secure game for the tables of the higher orders, as an object of luxury and distinction; the lower class attach no value to game as a luxury, their sense of taste has never been cultivated; and to them it is only worth its weight as meat: to them, therefore, there is no hardship in the privation, and certainly no injustice in reserving animals for the profit of those persons at whose cost they have been fed. When those laws were enacted, the gentry of England were all landholders; since that time the monied interests has risen to an equal rank, fashion and custom have made game one of the requisite luxuries of an opulent table, and three-fourths of the persons who consume it, and from their station in life are expected to consume it, can procure it in no other way than by purchasing from persons who employ poachers, or corrupt the game keepers. Is it to be expected that a large and affluent part of the community, who know, that according to the customs of the country in which they live, game ought to appear at their tables, will abstain from it in deference to laws which time has made unjust by making them inapplicable to the existing circumstances of society, and which the landholders in whose favour they were framed, and in condescension to whose prejudices they have too long been retained, are so far from respecting themselves, that the very persons who would most severely punish poaching upon their own estates, make no scruple of encouraging it elsewhere, by ordering game at an inn whenever they are travelling. Since the establishment of the mail coach, and the increased rapidity of travelling and number of public conveyances, poaching has increased fifty fold; game is conveyed from the remotest parts of England to the London market, and the commissariat of the trade is regular and perfect. It thus possesses greater facilities than smuggling; and while the one offence prevails along the whole coast of the Island, the other prevails in every part of it. It would be superfluous to dwell upon the consequences: the instances of homicide and murder to which it leads are now become so frequent, that the magnitude of the evil is universally perceived and acknowledged. 'If,' says Mr. Weyland, 'the object of a good law is to prevent the commission of an offence, it is difficult to speak in terms of measured indignation concerning statutes which at one and the same time both promote and punish the same crime.—To be both *just* and *ineffectual* is the deepest reproach with which any law can be stained; but it is by no means, the foulest to which the present game laws are obnoxious;—they are not only unjust, as *they tempt to the commission of the offence which they punish*; not only ineffectual, as *they have no tendency to prevent the commission of the offence*; not only absurd, as tending to *raise the price of game* by the additions made to its cost on account of risk and penalties,—but they are, above all, grossly wicked, as the chief positive consequence is *the general destruction of the morals of the rural population.*' The cause of this evil exists obviously in the demand for game among such of the opulent classes as can only procure it by purchase. The remedy which Mr. Weyland proposes is, to legalize the sale of game in open market, and to permit all occupiers of land of above thirty and forty acres in extent, to kill game, for sale, or otherwise, on their own hand, unless they are specially prohibited by agreement with their landlords; such persons paying one guinea for a licence, and the poulterer and innkeeper taking out in a like manner, an annual licence, and, lastly, that qualified persons should not sport upon preserved or inclosed ground (after notice to abstain) under a penalty of five pounds. Here would be an increase of revenue, if that object were worthy of consideration, when the welfare of the lower classes is so deeply implicated. The game would be increased, as it would every where be the farmer's interest to preserve it, whereas at present it is their interest to connive at, or encourage its destruction. It is not many years since the Grand Jury in one of the Northern counties received, when they were dining together, a basket containing two thousand partridges' eggs, carefully packed.- This further and greater good would arise, that when the wild animals upon the land were made the property of the farmer by whom they are fed, they would be considered as such in general opinion, and the equity of the law be recognised by that sense of justice, which positively the law can never offend with impunity. No single act of the legislature would so certainly decrease the number of the crimes, as an alteration of the game laws.

ANATOMY OF PLANTS.—In a series of interesting experiments and reasoning on the Anatomy of Plants, printed by Mrs Ibbetson, in the Philosophical Magazine, she draws the following references:—

1.—That there is no perspiration in plants.
2.—That there is no circulation of sap.
3.—That the spiral wire is the muscle of the plant.
4.—That the leaves are the lungs of the plant.
5.—That the different divisions of the leaves are formed of the elongations of the bark and inner bark vessels.
6.—That the hairs and instruments of that kind are the means which Nature takes to form the different juices according to their various affinities. That these figures were taken for perspiration, but are in reality liquids received from the atmosphere and flowing into the plant, not a juice running from it.
7.—That the root is the laboratory of all plants.
8.—That the heart of the seed is formed in the extremities of the side-roots.
9.—That the flower is also formed in the middle-root, and the pollen in the top root.
10.—That the corrolla of a flower is formed by bubbles of water placed in rows, and owes all its beauty, and the lightness of its tint to the refraction and reflection of the sun on the drops of water which form its pabulum.
11.—That the roots and leaves of a plant will most exactly mark not only what is the soil in which they originally grew, but the situation from which they came, whether a water plant or a dry plant, a rock or a valley plant, &c.
12.—That the water, and semi-water & rock plants alone can be said to have direct air-vessels, though I have found them in parasyte and early spring plants, such as the crocus and hyacinth.

On INCUBUS, *or* NIGHT-MARE; *disturbed Sleep, terrific Dreams, and nocturnal Visions.*

In broken dreams the vision rose
Of varied perils, pains, and woes;
His steed now flounders in the brake,
Now sinks his barge upon the lake;
Now leader of a broken host,
His standards fall, his honours lost.
Then—from my couch may heavenly might
Chase that worst phantom of the Night.
Lady of the Lake.

REFRESHING Sleep is not only such a criterion of health, but such a solace of our woes, and such a zest to our waking enjoyments, that an investigation of any disturbance thereto is not beneath the dignity of the greatest medical philosopher.

The first approach of the fiend is, if the sleep be profound, in the shape of a disagreeable dream. The patient imagines himself exposed to some danger, or pursued by an enemy which he cannot avoid. He frequently feels as though his limbs were tied or deprived of motion; at other times he fancies himself confined at the bottom of a cavern or vault, and in danger of suffocation.

When the paroxysm does actually take place, the uneasiness of the patient in his dream rapidly increases, till it ends in a kind of consciousness that he is in bed and asleep; but he feels to be oppressed by some weight, which confines him on his back, and prevents his breathing, which is now become extremely laborious, so that the lungs cannot be fully inflated by any effort he can make. The sensation is now the most painful that can be conceived: the person becomes every instant more awake, and conscious of his situation; he makes violent efforts to move his limbs, especially his arms, with a view of throwing off the incumbent weight, but not a muscle will obey the impulse of the will; he groans aloud, while he has strength to do it, but every effort he makes seems to exhaust the little remaining vigour. The difficulty of breathing goes on increasing, so that every breath he draws seems to be almost the last that he is likely to draw; the heart generally moves with increased velocity, sometimes is affected with palpitation; the countenance appears ghastly, and the eyes are half open. The patient, if left to himself, lies in this state, generally about a minute or two, when he recovers all at once the power of volition; upon which he jumps out of bed, or instantly changes his position, so as to wake himself thoroughly. If this be not done, the paroxysm is very apt to recur again immediately; as the propensity to sleep is almost irresistible, and, if yielded to, another paroxysm of Night-mare is, for the most part, inevitable.

The degree of consciousness, during a paroxysm of Night-mare, is so much greater than ever happens in a dream, that the person who has ever had a vision of this kind cannot easily bring himself to acknowledge the deceit, unless he wakes out of the paroxysm, and finds some incongruity with respect to time or place, which proves the transaction an illusion. Of the various deceptions of this kind related by Mr. Waller (in a recent treatise on Incubus), we shall here select one:

Mr. B— (at this moment a Student in London) was once living in lodgings in the vicinity of St. Thomas's Hospital; and happening to wake in the middle of the night, as he imagined, he heard the sound of footsteps approach his door, which was quickly opened, and he saw distinctly a man enter the room, whom he described as having a blue coat with white buttons; the moon was shining into the room, & he could see every object distinctly; the man approached the side of the bed, when Mr. B. drew himself under the bed-clothes; in this situation he heard the ticking of his watch under the pillow, where he had always taken the precaution to secure it. In a short time he felt the hand of the man rummaging the pillow, as if with the design of seizing the watch; upon which Mr. B. drew the watch gently into the bed, and concealed it there: he still, however, felt distinctly the man's hand under the pillow, and was now in the greatest alarm imaginable, not only for his watch, but for his personal safety, and began to complain aloud of pain in the bowels, accusing the supper he had eaten as being the cause of the disturbance, with the idea, that by this stratagem he might succeed in getting up and going out of the room, without exciting any suspicion in the man, who was still (as he supposed) standing by the bed-side, as to the true cause of his getting up. He at length ventured to get out on the opposite side of the bed, and hastened towards the door; the man followed him, and he says he felt distinctly the impression of the hand upon one shoulder, just as he was escaping out of the door. He ran instantly into the bed room of the man who kept the house, and gave an alarm. This person immediately arose, and called in the watchman: the house was searched from top to bottom very strictly, but no person of any description could be found; the doors and windows were all secure, nor was there a possibility of any one getting in or out of the house unobserved. Mr. B. however, could not be satisfied on this score; the evidence of his own senses, which had never before deceived him, appeared to him to be superior to all other evidence whatsoever. He quitted his lodgings the next day, and retained pertinaciously the opinion that what he had seen was real, until more than a year afterwards, when, being at sea, he was again visited by this extraordinary affection, and was equally certain of the reality of his vision; but, in this case, he had the opportunity of proving, in the most satisfactory manner, that it was a delusion.

This most distressing, and, in some cases, dangerous complaint, arises, in general from an *acid* in the stomach, and may almost always be prevented by taking 20 or 30 grains of *carbo-*

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nate of soda in a little ale or porter going to bed, keeping the bowels open with some gentle opening medicine. As terrific dreams and nocturnal visions are all grades of the same complaint, they are prevented by similar means.—*Vide* "*Medico-Chirurgical Journal and Review*," *for Sept.* 1816.

CHIMNEY SWEEPERS.—It was a clumsy and cruel contrivance of the Romans to use hedge-hogs for clothes brushes, and prepare them for it by starving them to death; our method of sweeping chimnies is not more ingenious, and less inhuman. The practice, however, is not, as has been asserted, peculiar to England, nor is it of so modern an origin as has been supposed. The first chimney-sweepers in Germany came from Savoy, Piedmont, and the neighbouring territories, the only countries where chimney sweeping was followed for a long time as a trade; and from hence Beckmann conjectures that chimnies were invented in Italy. M. Jaubert had drawn the less reasonable inference that the Savoyards had learnt the art of climbing from the marmots, as if the art of climbing were not learnt by boys wherever there are trees or crags to climb. The greater part of the chimney-sweepers in Paris, according to Beckmann, are still Savoyards. The earliest mention that we have found of this trade in England, is in Beaumont and Fletcher; and the broken English they have put into the mouth of Monsieur Black, as they call him, indicates rather a Savoyard than a Frenchman, but proves that the trade was imported into this country, and originally exercised by foreigners. If, however, we have not the sin of having invented it, it may be feared, that we have carried it to a more brutal extent than any other nation; for, half a century ago, girls were employed in this disgusting and cruel occupation. This certainly would not be tolerated now by popular feeling; nor ought the trade itself to be tolerated longer. Children cannot be compelled to learn it, frightful and perilous as it is, without cruelty; it induces a peculiar and fatal disorder, so common as to be called the chimney-sweeper's disease; and the boys, who escape the disease, and are neither killed by filth nor hard usage, outgrow the employment, when they shoot into manhood, and find themselves adrift upon the world, without any means of getting a livelihood; for notwithstanding the consumption of life, the trade does not afford a maintenance for one in seven of those who are apprenticed to it. The consequence is, that the greater part of these boys are driven to a profligate and vicious course of life by the want of education and protection; that of about 200 master chimney-sweepers in London, there are not above 20 who can make a decent livelihood by it; and that in most instances the master is only a lodger, having one room for himself, his wife, and children, and another (generally a cellar without a fire-place) for his soot and apprentices, without any means of providing for their comfort, health or cleanliness, and without any other bed for them than the soot-bags, which they have been using in the course of their day's work. A recent case of atrocious barbarity, in which a child was killed in such a manner that the law could not pronounce it murder, though the act was committed, and the guilt in its worst degree incurred, has called the public attention strongly to this subject. It is some years since the Adelphi Society granted a premium for the invention of a machine, which supercedes the necessity of employing human creatures in this shocking manner. An act of Parliament should be passed to abolish the present trade; and public benevolence would, beyond all doubt, find suitable provision for the little slaves who would thus be emancipated.

Jacques Coetier, a Physician, was the only person who could keep in awe the turbulent uneven spirit of Louis IX. of France. He governed him by making a proper use of that dread of death, to which he knew the King was subject to a degree so ridiculous, that he once actually stopped a priest, who after having prayed for the health of his body, was beginning to implore Heaven for his *future* welfare. "Hold! hold!" cried he, "you have gone far enough for once. Never be tiresome in your addresses to the Almighty. Stop now, and pray for my *soul another time*." Coetier, thoroughly acquainted with this infirmity, used to say to him, 'One of these days, you will send *me* packing, I suppose, as I have seen you act by your other servants; but mark my words, if you do, by ***, you will not live eight days after it. By repeating this menace, he not only kept himself in his station, but persuaded the pusillanimous King to appease him with great and valuable presents. On his part, he certainly paid great attention to the condition of his royal master's mind, which was frequently almost in a state of frenzy. To amuse him during his long indispositions, he contrived to have rural dances performed under his chamber window; and, to make up for the King's inability to enjoy the pleasure of the chase, Coetier collected cats and huge rats, and diverted his dying patient by letting him see combats between these discordant animals.

A Persian merchant having been robbed of a large sum of money, applied to the Cadi, as a head of Police, to discover the robber.—"How came you to be robbed?" said the Magistrate.—"I was asleep," answered the merchant.—"But how came you to sleep, negligent as you were?"—"I fell asleep," replied the trader, "because I thought you were awake, but I find I was mistaken."

AN ORIENTAL APOLOGUE.

Carim Raschid was a most worthy man, and was respected by every one that knew him. His wife, too, was a most worthy woman, but he had the misfortune to disagree with her upon every subject; being a philosopher, however, he bore this little calamity with a wonderful degree of patience, besides, he was a very religious man, which came to his aid in these trying moments. One thing only he maintained with some obstinacy. He had the fullest and firmest belief in the *joys of Paradise*; but he would not believe, he could not see how or in what manner they could be eternal. His more devout friends often reasoned with him upon this subject, but he still maintained these joys never could be eternal. At length this good man died, & was carried by the virtuous spirits into Paradise, where, in the fulness of bliss, he received the reward of his benevolent actions upon earth. He had enjoyed this happy estate some years, when, one day, the portals of Paradise flew open and the spirit of his wife entered to partake of her remuneration likewise. "Ah!" exclaimed Carim, you see I was right; I knew the joys of Paradise could never be eternal."

THE ROYAL MUSEUM AT PARIS.

[FROM A PARIS PAPER.]

It was without any foundation that people expected to see the galleries of the Royal Museum opened on the fesival of St. Louis. Not only had no official notice been given on this subject, but it is positively known, that the great trouble attending the classification of the pictures and the removal of the statues prevented the fixing of the time of opening at so early a day.

Already, however, the gallery of paintings begins to fill. The French school, which will occupy the first three spaces, is almost entirely arranged. Verret's admirable collection of seaports, the gallery of St. Bruno, the pictures of the hotel Lamhert, and other fine works of Lesueur; a great number by Poussin, Lebrun, Mignard, Juvenet, Claude Lorrain, Bourdon, and Valentin compose the principal part of this collection, the whole of which is certainly very gratifying to the national pride. As it is proposed, we are told, to exhibit specimens of all the painters who have lived since Lebrun, there will necessarily be some works of the last century of very moderate merit, which must be considered merely with reference to the history of the art. These specimens form a necessary part of a French Museum; and more than once it has been justly complained that they were wanting in the Museum of Paris. It will be interesting for us to follow our school in its unequal, and sometimes extravagant course, from Coypel to View: but the foreign schools, in whose progress we cannot be supposed to take so lively an interest, will be represented in the Museum by choice performances only.

The Flemish school will occupy the 4th, 5th, and 6th spaces. The last three are reserved for the works of the Italian schools. The battles of Lebrun, the marriage of Cana by Paul Veronese, and the other vast performances, will remain in the great saloon.

In the gallery of antiques, the Diana, the Theseus, and the Germanicus, of the ancient collection of the Kings of France; the Tiber of the Capitol, the Colossal Melpomene, the Centaur, the Borghese vase, and all the Borghese marbles, will be the glory of a collection so numerous again in statues, basso-relievos, vases, candelabra, tripods, all more or less valuble, that already it is necessary to provide fresh rooms for their reception.

It is unanimously agreed, that even in regard to the excellence of the works, there is no collection, except that of the Capitol and the Vatican, which can be compared with the Museum of Antiques at Paris.

It was intended to procure fine casts of the most valuable antiques which have returned to Italy. This would afford gratification to artists; and it was the practice at Rome and Florence. But the people of France are not so generally imbued with a taste for the arts as to care much about statues that have not the merit of rarity, and whose value cannot be estimated by millions; it is curiosities rather than master-pieces that they want—nay, there is reason to apprehend that an Apollo Belvidere and a Venus of the Capitol, at one hundred crowns a-piece, would excite contempt rather than respect. It is not before gods of clay that they are accustomedto prostrate themselves.

The place of the Laocoon will remain empty. At the back of the niche which it occupied will be opened a window looking upon the quay, like that at the extremity of the gallery of Apollo.

But, thanks to the munificence of Francis I. and his enlightened patronage of the Fine Arts, we have long possessed the only statue, perhaps, which is worthy to replace the famous Apollo. The Diana of Fontainebleau, which we have since seen at Versailles, is already on its pedestal in front of the niche lately occupied by the Belvidere Apollo, in the middle of the alcove, formed by a mosaic pavement, and adorned with two sphinxes. In this situation it may be seen on every side; more fortunate in this respect than the Apollo, which it was necessary to place against the back of the niche, for the purpose of supporting, by a strong cramp fixed in the wall, the upper part of the body, separated from the legs by a fracture. To give still greater facility to the inspection of the Diana, it will be so placed on the pedestal, that it may be turned round, and every side exposed successively to the light. This contrivance it is proposed to extend to several statues of the collection, to the most classical of them, and to those, the study of which in different aspects, may be of the greatest utility.

The Apollo was enclosed by iron railing, which the workmen are preparing to replace round the Diana. This is a subject of dispute. Some assert that it is a mark of respect paid to the master-piece for which this enclosure forms a kind of sanctuary, while others discover in it nothing but a paltry precaution, to preserve the mosaic pavement. This latter opinion seems to us by far the best founded. Other statues are worthy of our regard, but there is no idea of surrounding them with railing. If, indeed, the only object is to save the mosaic pavement, which is purely an object of luxury, such a precaution is diametrically opposite to real magnificence. In this particular, at least, what has been done for twenty years past does not seem to us to be necessarily the best thing that can be done now.

POLICE REPORT.

Veneis 7° die Junii 1816.

The Honourable HENRY GREY BENNET, in the Chair.

John Townsend called in, and examined.

(Continued from our last.)

Do you think, from your long observation, that the morals and manners of the lower people in the metropolis are better or worse than formerly?—I am decidedly of opinion, that, with respect to the present time, and early part of my time, such as 1781, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, where there is one person convicted now, I may say, I am positively convinced there were five then; we never had an execution wherein we did not grace that unfortunate gibbet with ten, twelve, to thirteen, sixteen, and twenty-and forty I once saw at twice; I have them all down at home. I remember, in 1783, when Serjeant Adair was Recorder, there were forty hung at two executions: the unfortunate people themselves laugh at it now; they call it a bagatelle. I was conversing with an old offender some years ago, who has now quite changed his life; and he said, "Why, Sir, where there is one hung now, there were five when I was young;" and I said, "Yes, you are right in your calculation, and you are very lucky that you were spared so long, and have lived to be a better man." I agree with George Barrington, whom I brought from Newcastle; and however great Lord Chief Baron Eyre's speech was to him, after he had answered him, it came to this climax: "Now," says he, "Townsend, you heard what the chief baron said to me; a fine flowery speech, was it not?" "Yes:" "But he did not answer the question I put to him." Now how could he? Now after all the chief baron said to him after he was acquitted, giving him advice, this word was every thing: says he, "My Lord, I have paid great attention to what you have been stating to me, after my acquittal: I return my sincere thanks to the jury for their goodness; but your lordship says, you lament very much that a man of my abilities should not turn my abilities to a better use. Now, my lord, I have only this reply to make: I am ready to go into any service, to work for my labour, if your lordship will but find me a master." Why, what was the reply to that?—"Goaler, take the prisoner away." Why, who would employ him? that was the point. It is really farsical with me some times, when I have heard magistrates say, "Young man, really I am very sorry for you; you are much to be pitied; you should turn your talents to a better account; and you should really leave off this bad course of life." Yes, that is better said than done; for where is there any body to take these wretches? I will take upon myself to say, that I have known this to be a clear case, which they have said to me; "Sir, we do not thieve from disposition; but we thieve because we cannot get employment: our character is damned, and nobody will have us:" and so it is; there is no question about it. Then again, on the other hand, there are cases where men might do, but will not.

Do you think, that, taking the small number of executions, which is the modern practice, there is a less or greater number of crimes committed now than formerly?—I think myself there are less; and I am not alone in that. I am astonished, considering the times. Now, for instance, what was expected? that there would be knocking down, and this, and that, and t'other. What was the character of this sessions, when the Committee are told, and for a confirmation they may send to the Secretary of State's office, how many criminals were convicted? I have known 220 tried at one sessions; I have convicted myself from thirteen to twenty-five for returning from transportation at one sessions.

Is it your opinion, according to your observation, that the morals and manners of the lower people are better?—I really do not think they are worse: and with respect to cruelty in robbery, such desperate things as we had formerly, there is not a thing to be compared to. His Majesty was advised by Mr. Townsend, then secretary of state in 1783, to punish with severity. Mr. Taylor's father was sheriff at that time; in that very sessions the enormity of the offences was thought so desperate, and plunder had got to such an alarming pitch, that a letter went down, by command of his Majesty, to the then judges and recorders sitting, that his Majesty would dispense with all the recorder's reports and that they should select the worst of the offenders out, and order them for execution, as the court should think fit: they did so; I think it was either five or seven in the session's week, on the Friday were selected, called up on the Saturday, and sentenced, and ordered for execution on the following Friday.

Was not the punishment of death put into execution more frequently then than it is now; were not criminals then hung for the same species of offences for which they are now transported?—The number capitally convicted now is not so large, by any means.

According to the returns laid before Parliament, at different periods, the number of persons committed for trial seems to have increased considerably of late years; should you consider that increase to arise from the augmentation of the population of the city, or from the increase of crimes amongst the lower orders?—The increase of the population must be taken into consideration, certainly.

Do not you attribute part of it to the increased activity of the police?—Certainly it is not to be compared, for a moment; when I first knew it, there were three justices at Bow-street, Sir John Fielding and two others; and the head magistrate, for his remuneration, took fees on what they did—paltry fees; and the act of the Legislature swept away all the magistrates' two-and-four-pences, and all the rest of their emoluments of that kind; Sir John Fielding was paid by those fees of office.

Had Sir John Fielding any salary?—Very trifling, if any; the chief magistrate used every Monday morning to settle with the clerk the account of those fees.

The activity of the officers of Bow-street has infinitely increased of late years?—No doubt about it; and there is one thing which appears to me most extraordinary, when I remember, in very likely a week, there should be from ten to fifteen highway robberies. We have not had a man committed for a highway robbery lately; I speak of persons on horseback; formerly there were two, three, or four highwaymen, some on Hounslow Heath, some on Wimbledon Common, some on Finchley Common, some on the Romford road. I have actually come to Bow-street in the morning, and while I have been leaning over the desk, had three or four people come in and say, I was robbed by two highwaymen in such a place; I was robbed by a single highwayman in such a place. People travel now safely by means of the horse-patrole that Sir Richard Ford planned. Where are there highway robberies now; as I was observing to the chancellor at the time I was up at his house on the corn bill: he said, "Townsend, I knew you very well so many years ago." I said, "yes, my lord; I remember your first coming to the bar, first in your plain gown, and then as King's counsel, and now chancellor. Now your lordship sits as chancellor, and directs the execution of the recorder's report; but where are the highway robberies now?" and his lordship said, "Yes, I am astonished." There are no footpad robberies or road robberies now, but merely jostling you in the streets. They used to be ready to pop at a man as soon as he let down his glass; that was by banditties.

You remember the case of Abershaw?—Yes; I had him tucked up where he was; it was through me. I never left a court of justice without having discharged my own feeling as much in favour of the unhappy criminals as I did on the part of the prosecution; and I once applied to Mr. Justice Buller to save two men out of three who were convicted; and on my application we argued a good deal about it. I said, "My lord, I have no motive but my duty; the jury have pronounced them guilty. I have heard your lordship pronounce sentence of death, and I have now informed you of the different dispositions of the three men. If you choose to execute them all I have nothing to say about it; but was I you, in the room of being the officer, and you were to tell me what Townsend has told you I should think it would be for a justification for you to respite those two unhappy men, and hang that one who has been convicted three times before." The other men never had been convicted before, and the other had been three times convicted: and he very properly did. And how are judges or justices to know how many times a man has been convicted but by the information of the officer in whose duty and department it is to keep a register of old offenders. The Magistrate sits up there, he knows nothing of it till the party is brought before him; he cannot.

Do you think any advantages arise from a man being put on a gibbet after his execution?—Yes, I was always of that opinion; and I recommended Sir William Scott to hang the two men that are hanging down the river. I will state my reason. We will take for granted, that those men were hanged as this morning for the murder of those revenue officers—they are by law dissected; the sentence is, that afterwards the body is to go to the surgeons for dissection; there is an end of it—it dies. But look at this: There are a couple of men now hanging near the Thames, where all the sailors must come up; and one says to the other, "Pray what are those two poor fellows there for?" "Why," says another, "I will go and ask." They ask. "Why, those two men are hung and gibbetted for murdering his Majesty's revenue officers." And so the thing is kept alive. If it was not for this, people would die, and nobody would know any thing of it. In Abershaw's case I said to the sheriff, "The only difficulty in hanging this fellow upon this place is its being so near Lord Spencer's house." But we went down, and pointed out a particular place; he was hung at the particular pitch of the hill were he used to do the work. If there was a person ever went to see that man hanging, I am sure there was a hundred thousand. I received information that they meant to cut him down. I said to Sir Richard Ford, "I will counteract this; in order to have it done right, I will go and sit up all night, and have eight or ten officers at a distance, for I shall nail these fellows;" for I talked cant language to him. However we had the officers there, but nobody ever came, or else, being so close to Kent-street, they would have come down and sawed the gibbet, and taken it all away, for Kent-street was a very desperate place, though it is not so now. Lord Chief Justice Eyre, once went the home circuit: he began at Hertford, and finished at Kingston. Crimes were so desperate, that in his charge to the grand jury at Hertford, he finished: "Now, gentlemen of the jury, you have heard my opinion as to the enormity of the offences committed; be careful what bills you find, for whatever bills you find, if the parties are convicted before me, if they are convicted for a capital offence, I have made up my mind, as I go through the circuit, to execute every one." He did so; he never saved man or woman; and a singular circumstance occurred, that stands upon record fresh in my mind; there were seven people convicted for a robbery in Kentstreet, for calling in a pedlar; and after robbing the man, he jumped out of window. There were four men and three women concerned; they were all convicted, and all hanged in Kent-street, opposite the door and, I think, on Kennington Common, eight more, making fifteen; all that were convicted were hung.

Do you think the milder execution of the law, which is at present practised, has had any bad effect in increasing the number of criminals?—It is impossible, almost, to say: one would hope not: but I really do not know what to say to that; I do not know what the Penitentiary House may do, for I know very little of its regulations yet, but I will take upon myself to say, that the confining a person for five years will be more punishment than ten executions. Lock a man up for five years, it is any thing, and every thing. I do not know what its rules may be, but I know to an old thief it would be dreadful, day after day. I have always been decidedly of opinion, and have told the judges so, nobody, in my opinion, ought to suffer death but those who commit murder, maim and rut, and setting fire; and offences against nature; so to all the rest, if you sent them to the Penitentiary House, I think it would be preferable.

State to the Committee what you think are the leading obstructions to the conviction of criminals against the public peace?—In the first place, persons object to the expence; we all know that expence is not so much, provided the prosecution is not conducted by attorney and counsel; but we cannot beat that into the public; and if that is done there comes a bill of twenty or thirty pounds: Others do not like it because there is such a waste of time; sometimes they must wait three, four, or five days at the Old Bailey before their trial comes on, besides the examination at the office, all of which are circumstances, that daily occurring, and therefore a great many people will not prosecute; and in some cases persons are deterred from an unwillingness to have their names brought in.

Do you think reasons such as you have given, operate very strongly on a great proportion of those individuals who suffer injury in one way and another, and prevent their appearance?—I think there are a great number of offenders escape merely because persons will not go to the expense and trouble of prosecuting.

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